



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census

YANGON REGION, EASTERN DISTRICT

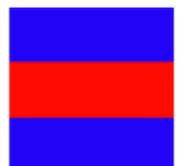
Botahtaung Township Report



Department of Population

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

October 2017



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Yangon Region, Eastern District

Bothtaung Township Report

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Figure 1: Map of Yangon Region, showing the townships



Botahaung Township Figures at a Glance ¹

Total Population	40,995 ²	
Population males	19,416 (47.4%)	
Population females	21,579 (52.6%)	
Percentage of urban population	100.0%	
Area (Km²)	2.5 ³	
Population density (per Km²)	16,498.5 persons	
Median age	31.3 years	
Number of wards	10	
Number of village tracts	-	
Number of private households	8,397	
Percentage of female headed households	30.1%	
Mean household size	4.4 persons ⁴	
Percentage of population by age group		
Children (0 – 14 years)	17.3%	
Economically productive (15 – 64 years)	75.5%	
Elderly population (65+ years)	7.2%	
Dependency ratios		
Total dependency ratio	32.6	
Child dependency ratio	23.0	
Old dependency ratio	9.6	
Ageing index	41.7	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	90	
Literacy rate (persons aged 15 and over)	98.3%	
Male	99.2%	
Female	97.6%	
People with disability	Number	Per cent
Any form of disability	1,633	4.0
Walking	702	1.7
Seeing	851	2.1
Hearing	433	1.1
Remembering	474	1.2

Type of Identity Card (persons aged 10 and over)	Number	Per cent	
Citizenship Scrutiny	30,218	82.2	
Associate Scrutiny	261	0.7	
Naturalised Scrutiny	513	1.4	
National Registration	1,043	2.8	
Religious	248	0.7	
Temporary Registration	227	0.6	
Foreign Registration	157	0.4	
Foreign Passport	322	0.9	
None	3,771	10.3	
Labour Force (aged 15 – 64)	Both sexes	Male	Female
Labour force participation rate	57.8%	76.2%	41.3%
Unemployment rate	4.9%	4.8%	5.1%
Employment to population ratio	55.0%	72.6%	39.2%
Ownership of housing unit (Tenure)	Number	Per cent	
Owner	4,468	53.2	
Renter	1,337	15.9	
Provided free (individually)	227	2.7	
Government quarters	2,165	25.8	
Private company quarters	93	1.1	
Other	107	1.3	
Material for housing	Wall	Floor	Roof
Dhani/Theke/In leaf	0.1%		1.8%
Bamboo	2.7%	1.7%	<0.1%
Earth	<0.1%	0.1%	
Wood	6.2%	15.4%	0.1%
Corrugated sheet	2.5%		76.6%
Tile/Brick/Concrete	88.2%	81.8%	21.2%
Other	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%
Main source of energy for cooking	Number	Per cent	
Electricity	6,753	80.4	
LPG	732	8.7	
Kerosene	*	<0.1	
Biogas	99	1.2	
Firewood	41	0.5	
Charcoal	709	8.4	
Coal	*	0.2	
Other	45	0.5	

Main source of energy for lighting	Number	Per cent
Electricity	8,334	99.2
Kerosene	*	<0.1
Candle	35	0.4
Battery	*	0.2
Generator (private)	*	<0.1
Water mill (private)	-	-
Solar system/energy	-	-
Other	*	0.1
Main source of drinking water	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	1,980	23.6
Tube well, borehole	*	0.1
Protected well/spring	33	0.4
Bottled/purifier water	6,343	75.5
<i>Total Improved Water Sources</i>	<i>8,367</i>	<i>99.6</i>
Unprotected well/spring	*	<0.1
Pool/pond/lake	*	<0.1
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Other	26	0.4
<i>Total Unimproved Water Sources</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>0.4</i>
Main source of water for non-drinking use	Number	Per cent
Tap water/piped	8,227	98.0
Tube well, borehole	91	1.1
Protected well/spring	48	0.6
Unprotected well/spring	*	<0.1
Pool/pond/lake	*	0.2
River/stream/canal	-	-
Waterfall/rainwater	-	-
Bottled/purifier water	*	0.1
Other	*	<0.1

Type of toilet	Number	Per cent
Flush	2,427	28.9
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)	5,932	70.6
<i>Total Improved Sanitation</i>	<i>8,359</i>	<i>99.5</i>
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)	*	0.1
Bucket (Surface latrine)	*	<0.1
Other	*	<0.1
None	28	0.4
Availability of communication amenities	Number	Per cent
Radio	3,444	41.0
Television	7,920	94.3
Landline phone	2,728	32.5
Mobile phone	7,823	93.2
Computer	3,354	39.9
Internet at home	3,723	44.3
Households with none of the items	159	1.9
Households with all of the items	715	8.5
Availability of Transportation equipment	Number	Per cent
Car/Truck/Van	2,143	25.5
Motorcycle/Moped	121	1.4
Bicycle	1,288	15.3
4-Wheel tractor	*	0.2
Canoe/Boat	*	0.1
Motor boat	*	0.2
Cart (bullock)	*	0.2

Note: ¹ Population figures for Botahtaung Township are as of 29th March 2014.

² Includes both household population and institution population.

³ Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

⁴ Calculated based on conventional household population

* Less than 20.

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Introduction

In April 2014, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar conducted its latest census, after three decades without a Population and Housing Census. In the post-independence period, comprehensive population and housing censuses were only successfully undertaken in 1973, 1983 and most recently in April 2014.

Censuses are an important source of benchmark information on the characteristics of the population and households in every country. One unique feature of a census is its ability to provide information down to the lowest administrative level. Such information is vital for planning and evidence based decision-making at every level. Additional data uses include allocation of national resources; the review of administrative boundaries; the positioning of social infrastructures, drawing national development plans, service provision and developing social infrastructure, and for humanitarian preparedness and response.

The results of the 2014 Census have been published so far in a number of volumes. The first was the Provisional Results released in August 2014. The Census Main Results were launched in May 2015. These included The Union Report, Highlights of the Main Results, and reports of each of the 15 States and Regions. The reports on Occupation and Industry and Religion were launched in March 2016 and July 2016, respectively. All the publications are available online at <http://www.dop.gov.mm/> and <http://myanmar.unfpa.org/node/15104>.

The current set of the 2014 Census publications comprise township and sub-township reports. Their preparation involved collaborative efforts of the Department of Population and UNFPA. This report contains selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Botahtaung Township in Yangon Region. The information included in this report is the situation of 2014 March 29, Census night. Township level information is very important. However, the level of confidence of township estimates is not the same as Union level information. Some of the townships have relatively small populations; the interpretation of these estimates should be made with caution. Some of the indicators, such as IMR/U5MR, were adopted only after careful analysis considering a number of factors to ensure consistency in the results. Estimates for townships with relatively small number of observations should not be taken as exact estimates of the mortality level, but rather they should be regarded as reasonable indicators for the scale of mortality risk they experience, an indication of which townships are better off and which are in a more vulnerable situation.

Census information on Botahtaung Township

(A) Demographic Characteristics

Total population	40,995 *		
Males	19,416		
Females	21,579		
Sex ratio	90 males per 100 females		
Percentage of urban population	100.0 %		
Area (Km ²)	2.5 **		
Population density (persons per Km ²)	16,498.5 persons		
Number of wards	10		
Number of village tracts	-		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Population in conventional households	36,661	36,661	-
Number of conventional households	8,397	8,397	-
Mean household size	4.4 persons ***		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Botahtaung Township, there are more females than males with 90 males per 100 females. • All the population in the Township lives in urban areas. • The population density of Botahtaung Township is 16,499 persons per square kilometre. • There are 4.4 persons living in each household in Botahtaung Township. This is equal to the Union average. 			

Note: * Includes both household population and institution population.

** Settlement and Land Record Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, (2014-2015)

*** Calculated based on conventional household population

**Table 1: Population and number of conventional households by sex by ward; Botahtaung Township
(East District, Yangon Region)**

Sr	Ward	No. of Conventional households	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
	Total	8,397	40,995	19,416	21,579
	Ward	8,397	40,995	19,416	21,579
1	No(1)(W)	322	1,393	644	749
2	No(2)(W)	1,362	6,727	3,591	3,136
3	No(3)(W)	700	3,481	1,666	1,815
4	No(4)(W)	857	4,593	2,090	2,503
5	No(5)(W)	680	3,066	1,350	1,716
6	No(6)(W)	816	4,127	1,910	2,217
7	No(7)(W)	607	3,431	1,634	1,797
8	No(8)(W)	845	3,949	1,701	2,248
9	No(9)(W)	654	2,866	1,327	1,539
10	No(10)(W)	1,554	7,362	3,503	3,859

Figure 2: Population by broad age groups, Botahaung Township

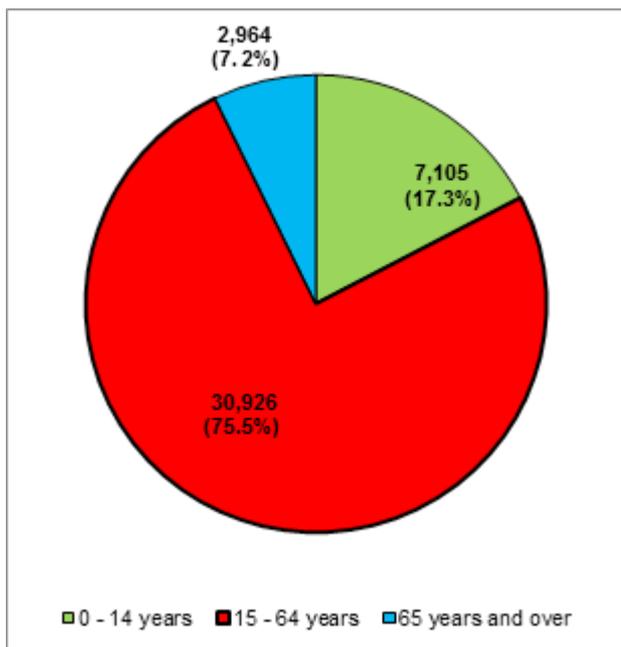
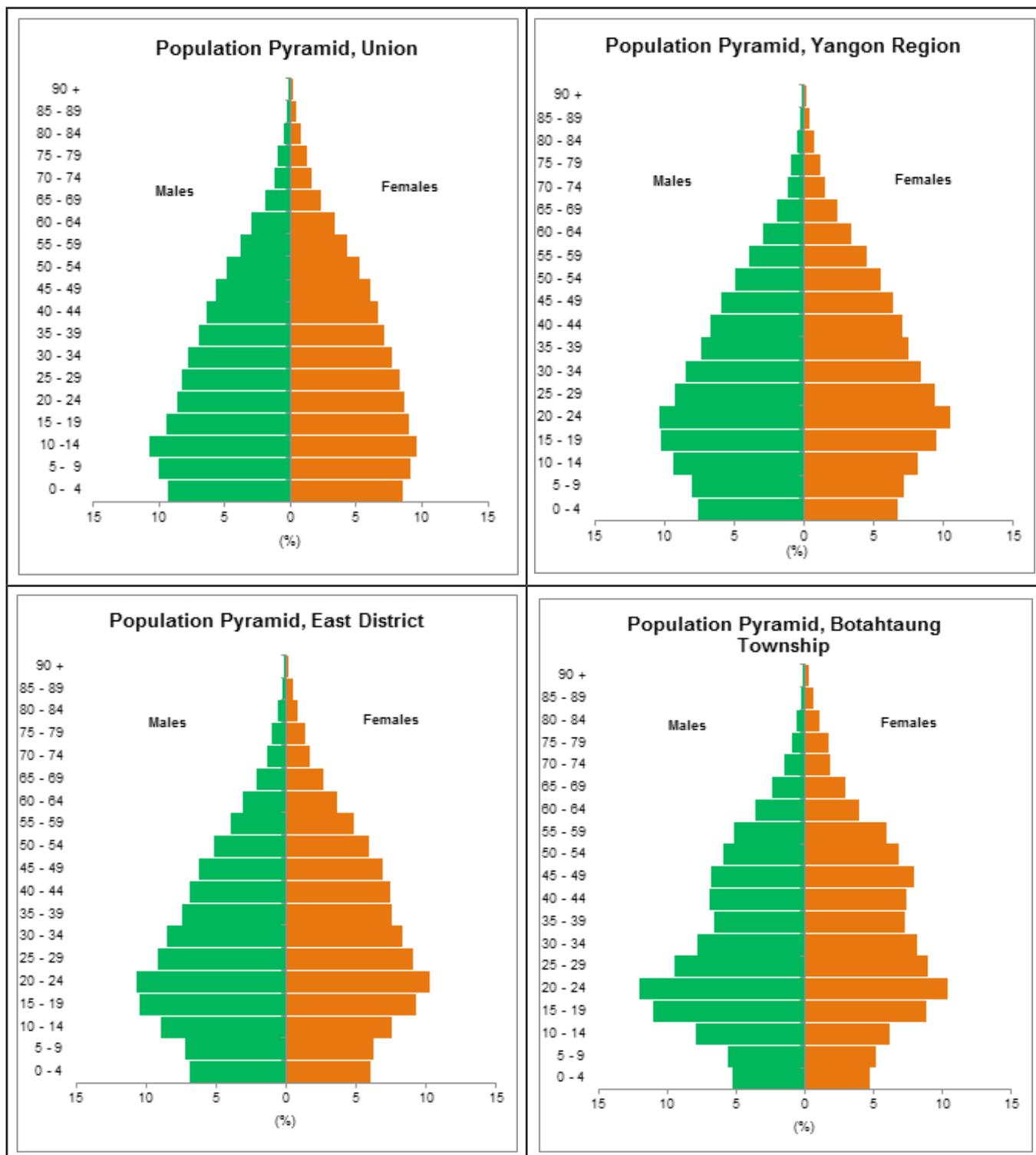


Table 2: Population by 5-year age groups, Botahaung Township

Age groups	Total	Males	Females
Total	40,995	19,416	21,579
0 - 4	2,043	1,018	1,025
5 - 9	2,192	1,085	1,107
10 - 14	2,870	1,533	1,337
15 - 19	4,053	2,150	1,903
20 - 24	4,582	2,336	2,246
25 - 29	3,755	1,830	1,925
30 - 34	3,284	1,521	1,763
35 - 39	2,837	1,270	1,567
40 - 44	2,937	1,352	1,585
45 - 49	3,023	1,314	1,709
50 - 54	2,631	1,152	1,479
55 - 59	2,271	997	1,274
60 - 64	1,553	704	849
65 - 69	1,094	470	624
70 - 74	691	284	407
75 - 79	546	186	360
80 - 84	353	121	232
85 - 89	189	61	128
90 +	91	32	59

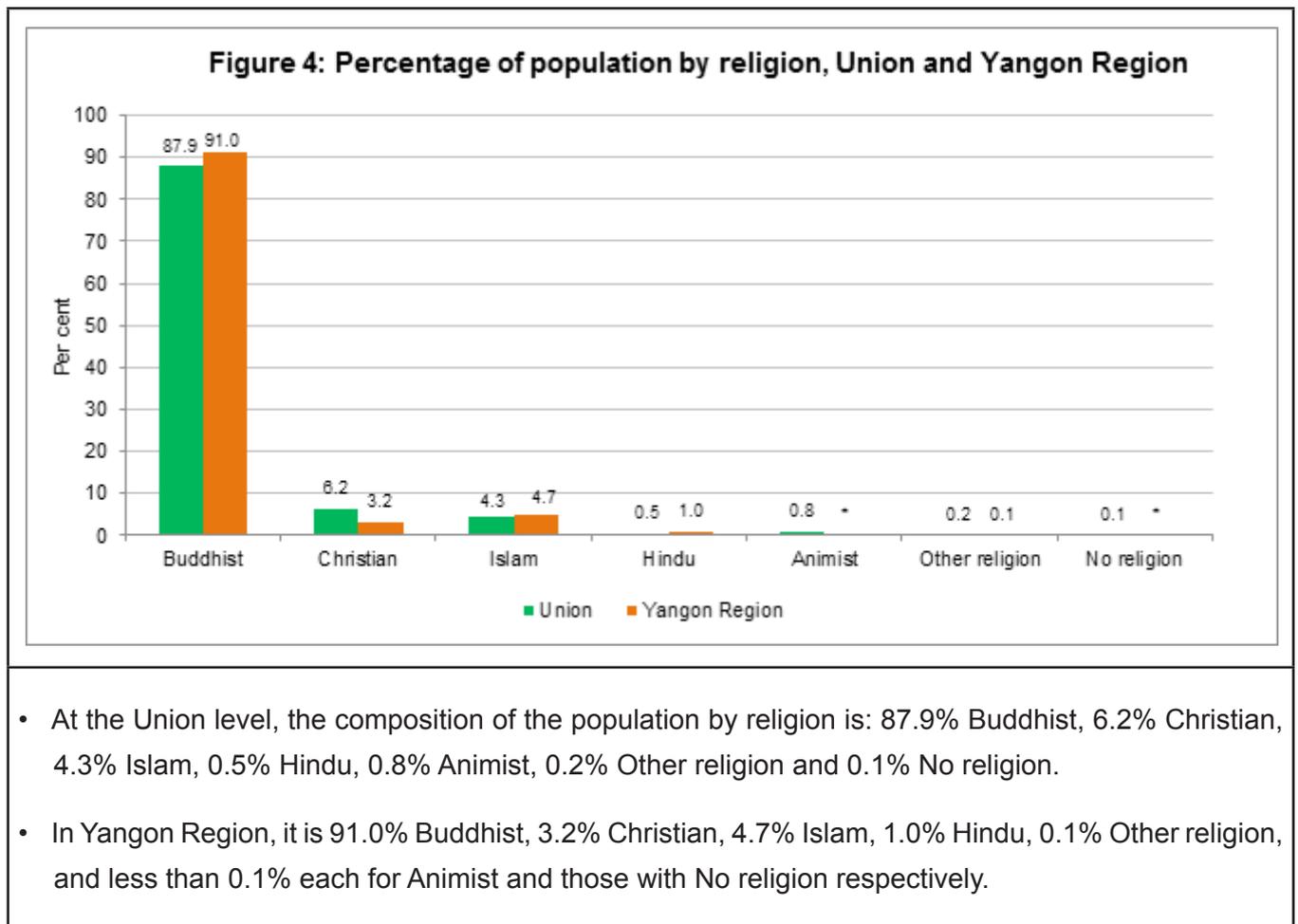
- The proportion of productive working population between 15 to 64 years of age in Botahaung Township is 75.5 per cent.
- The proportion of children aged 14 and below together with the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over are less than the proportion of the working age group population.
- Fewer proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid (Union, Yangon Region, East District and Botahtaung Township)



- The birth rate has been noticeably declining in Botahtaung Township since the last 20 years.
- The population has declined noticeably in age groups 25-29 to 35-39 and age groups 40-44 and 45-49 have increased slightly.
- Compared to Union level, there is a larger percentage of working age group 15-64 population in Botahtaung Township.
- Starting from age group 25-29, there are less males than females in all age groups.

(B) Religion



Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(C) Education

Table 3: Population aged 5 - 29 and current school attendance by sex by age

Age	Total population			Currently attending		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
5	427	208	219	121	64	57
6	419	205	214	286	140	146
7	420	193	227	320	146	174
8	450	235	215	328	169	159
9	443	228	215	337	171	166
10	477	259	218	366	198	168
11	460	236	224	343	179	164
12	497	276	221	337	182	155
13	622	300	322	419	216	203
14	646	331	315	405	214	191
15	598	289	309	322	172	150
16	621	292	329	325	159	166
17	660	331	329	295	148	147
18	685	332	353	282	135	147
19	675	303	372	268	141	127
20	739	326	413	169	83	86
21	659	317	342	131	74	57
22	688	318	370	80	39	41
23	686	305	381	54	32	22
24	629	297	332	25	16	9
25	665	291	374	22	11	11
26	636	276	360	19	10	9
27	567	256	311	15	11	4
28	591	256	335	6	3	3
29	567	262	305	6	5	1

Figure 5: School attendance by age, Union, Yangon Region and Botahtaung Township

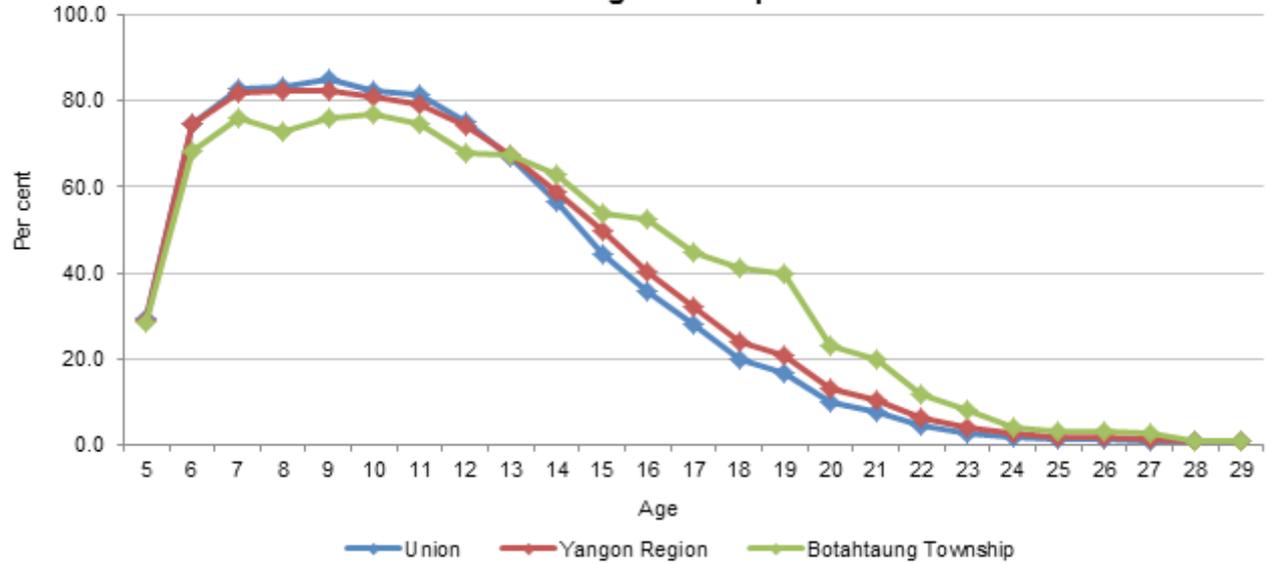
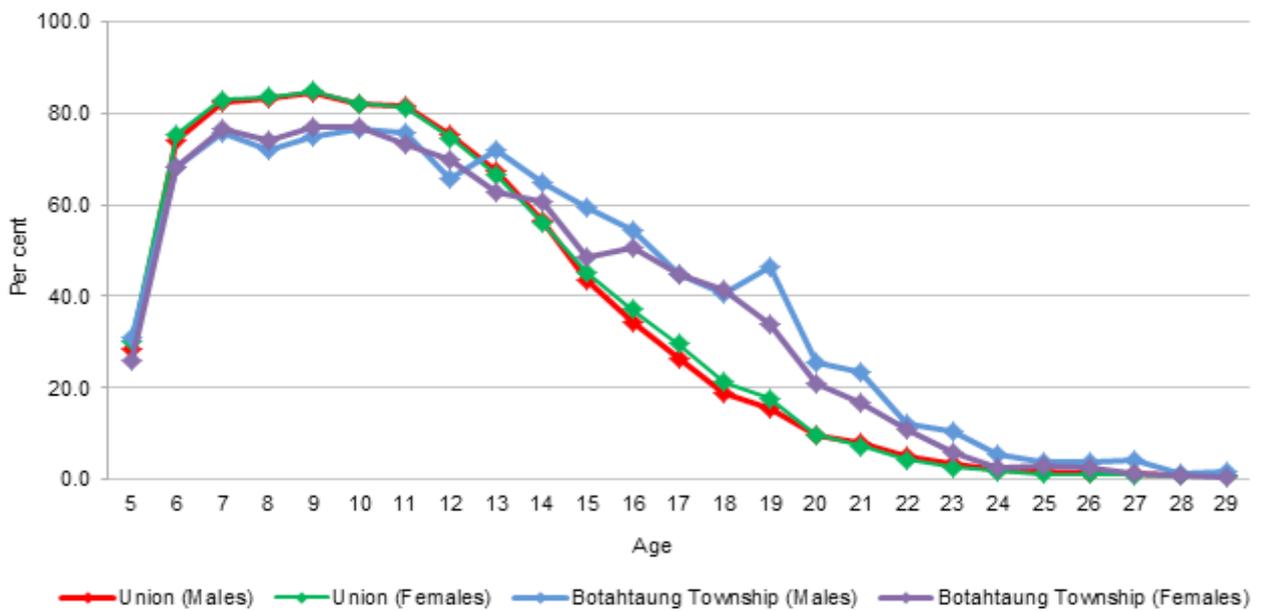


Figure 6: School attendance by age by sex, Union and Botahtaung Township



- School attendance in Botahtaung Township drops starting from age 11 for both males and females.
- Compared to the Union, the school attendance of males and females in Botahtaung Township is much higher than the Union after age 14 onwards.

Figure 7: Literacy rate, Yangon Region (aged 15 and over)

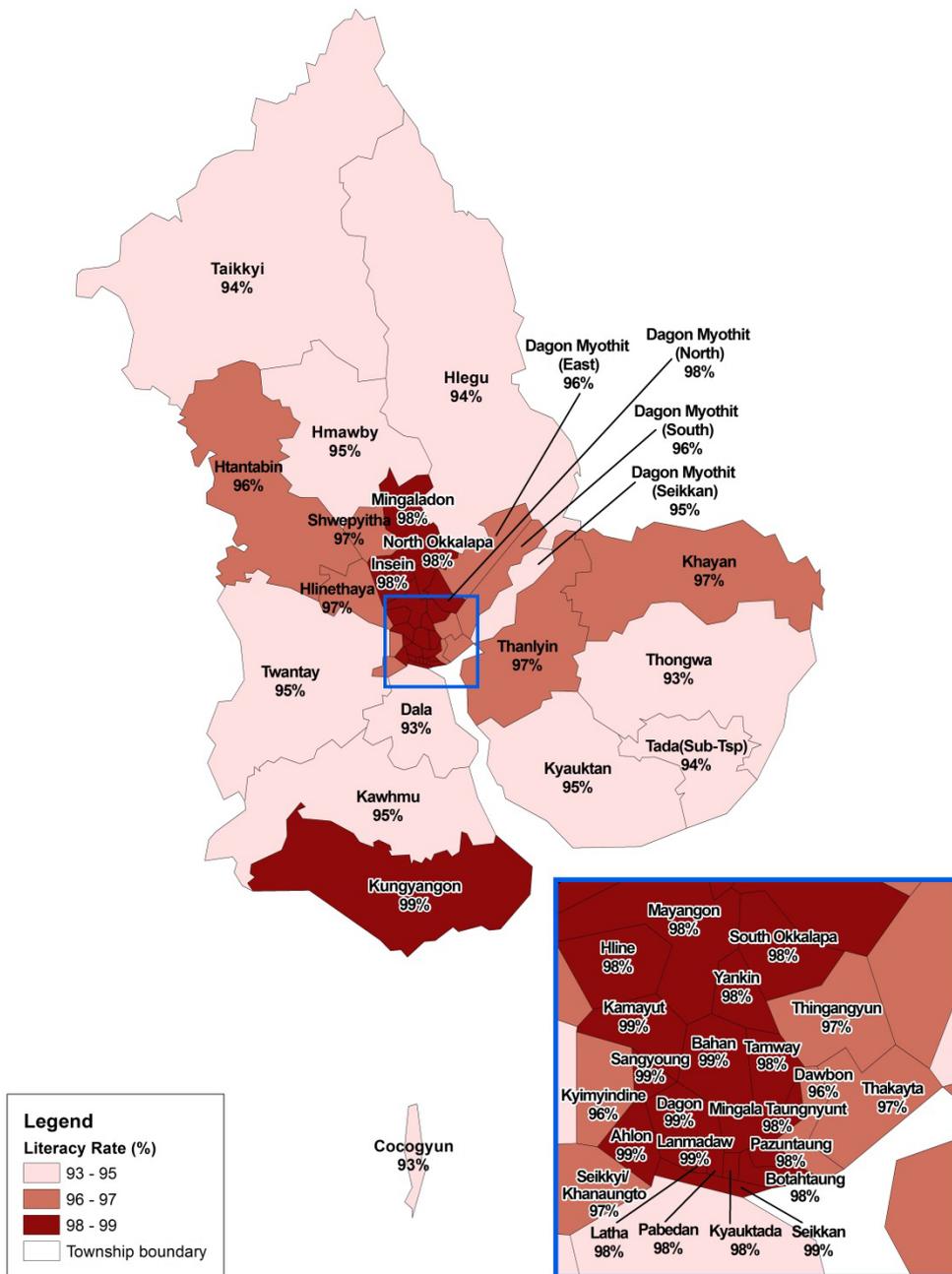


Table 4: Youth literacy rate (15 - 24), Botahtaung Township

Sex	Total Population (15 - 24)	Literacy Rate (15 - 24)
Total	6,640	98.6
Males	3,110	99.1
Females	3,530	98.1

- The literacy rate of those aged 15 and over in Botahtaung Township is 98.3 per cent. It is higher than the literacy rate of Yangon Region (96.6%) and the Union (89.5%). Female literacy rate is 97.6 per cent and for the males it is 99.2 per cent.
- The literacy rate for youth aged 15-24 is 98.6 per cent with 98.1 per cent for females and 99.1 per cent for males.

Table 5: Population aged 25 and over by highest level of education completed, urban/rural and sex

	Total	None	% Never attended	Primary school		Middle school (grade 6 - 9)	High school (grade 10 - 11)	Diploma	University/ College	Post-graduate and above	Vocational training	Other
				(grade 1 -4)	(grade 5)							
Total	25,255	646	2.6	1,179	1,774	4,772	6,394	172	9,413	683	92	130
Urban	25,255	646	2.6	1,179	1,774	4,772	6,394	172	9,413	683	92	130
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	11,294	151	1.3	371	562	2,318	3,298	130	4,071	261	65	67
Females	13,961	495	3.5	808	1,212	2,454	3,096	42	5,342	422	27	63

- Some 2.6 per cent of the population aged 25 and over have never been to school.
- There are 1.3 per cent of males aged 25 and over who have never attended school as against 3.5 per cent for females.
- Among those aged 25 and over, 7.0 per cent has completed primary school (grade 5) and only 37.3 per cent has completed university/college education.

(D) Economic Characteristics

Table 6: Population aged 10 and over by labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by sex and age group

Age groups	Labour Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
10 - 14	10.1	12.5	7.5	2.1	2.6	1.0
15 - 19	35.0	40.8	28.5	6.4	6.0	7.0
20 - 24	63.7	72.2	54.9	12.9	12.3	13.6
25 - 29	71.9	87.2	57.4	6.6	6.8	6.2
30 - 34	68.6	89.6	50.5	4.7	4.6	4.7
35 - 39	64.0	90.3	42.6	3.1	3.9	1.8
40 - 44	64.3	90.5	42.0	1.5	2.0	0.8
45 - 49	58.8	89.0	35.7	1.3	1.4	1.3
50 - 54	57.1	84.9	35.5	0.9	1.2	0.2
55 - 59	50.2	76.6	29.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
60 - 64	30.0	49.0	14.3	0.4	0.3	0.8
65 - 69	16.3	29.1	6.6	-	-	-
70 - 74	11.3	19.7	5.4	-	-	-
75 +	4.2	7.8	2.4	-	-	-
15 - 24	50.2	57.2	42.8	10.7	10.2	11.6
15 - 64	57.8	76.2	41.3	4.9	4.8	5.1

Figure 8: Labour force participation rate

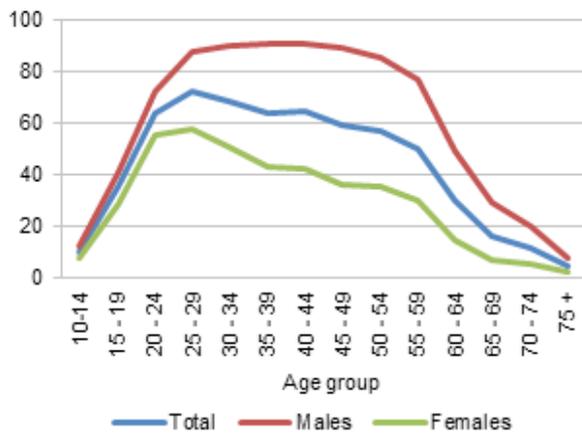
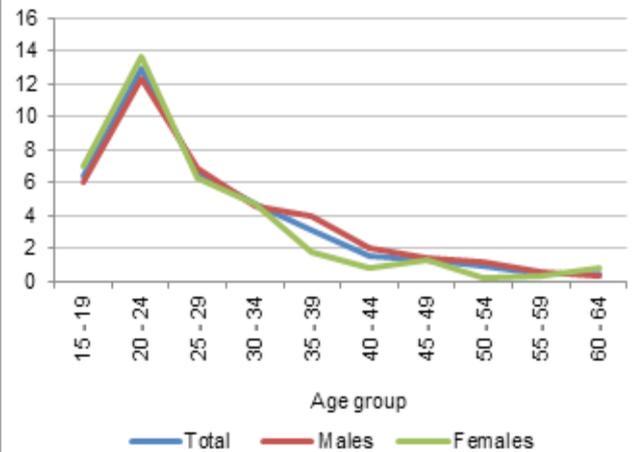


Figure 9: Unemployment rate



- Labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 in Botahtaung Township is 57.8 per cent.
- The labour force participation rate of females is 41.3 per cent and is much lower than that of their male counterparts which is 76.2 per cent.
- In Botahtaung Township, labour force participation rate for the population aged 10-14 is 10.1 per cent.
- The unemployment rate for those aged 15-64 in Botahtaung Township is 4.9 per cent. There is not much difference between the unemployment rate for males (4.8%) and for females (5.1%).
- The unemployment rate for young females aged 15-24 is 11.6 per cent.

Table 7: Population aged 10 and over not in the labour force by usual activity status and sex

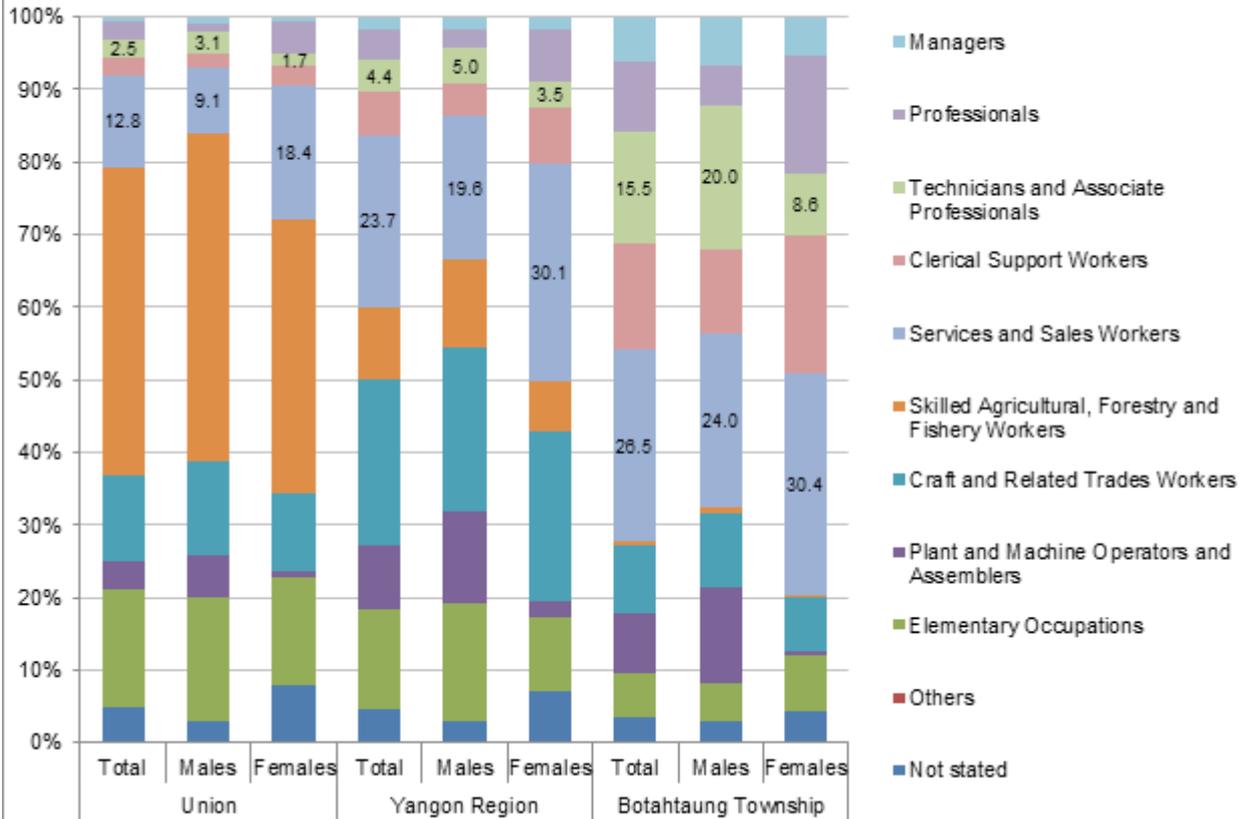
Sex	Usual activity status						
	Total	Did not seek work	Full time student	Household worker	Pensioner, retired, elderly	Ill, disabled	Other
Total	18,280	0.7	28.8	41.6	16.5	1.5	10.9
Males	5,748	1.6	46.6	5.3	23.0	2.2	21.3
Females	12,532	0.3	20.6	58.3	13.5	1.2	6.1

- Among those aged 10 and over who are not in the labour force, 46.6 per cent of males are full time students while 58.3 per cent of females are household workers.

Table 8: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex

Occupation	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	14,048	8,550	5,498	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	860	568	292	6.1	6.6	5.3
Professionals	1,359	466	893	9.7	5.5	16.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,182	1,707	475	15.5	20.0	8.6
Clerical Support Workers	2,042	996	1,046	14.5	11.6	19.0
Services and Sales Workers	3,718	2,048	1,670	26.5	24.0	30.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	72	58	14	0.5	0.7	0.3
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,295	886	409	9.2	10.4	7.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,176	1,134	42	8.4	13.3	0.8
Elementary Occupations	860	442	418	6.1	5.2	7.6
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	484	245	239	3.4	2.9	4.3

Figure 10: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by occupation by sex, Union, Yangon Region and Botahtaung Township

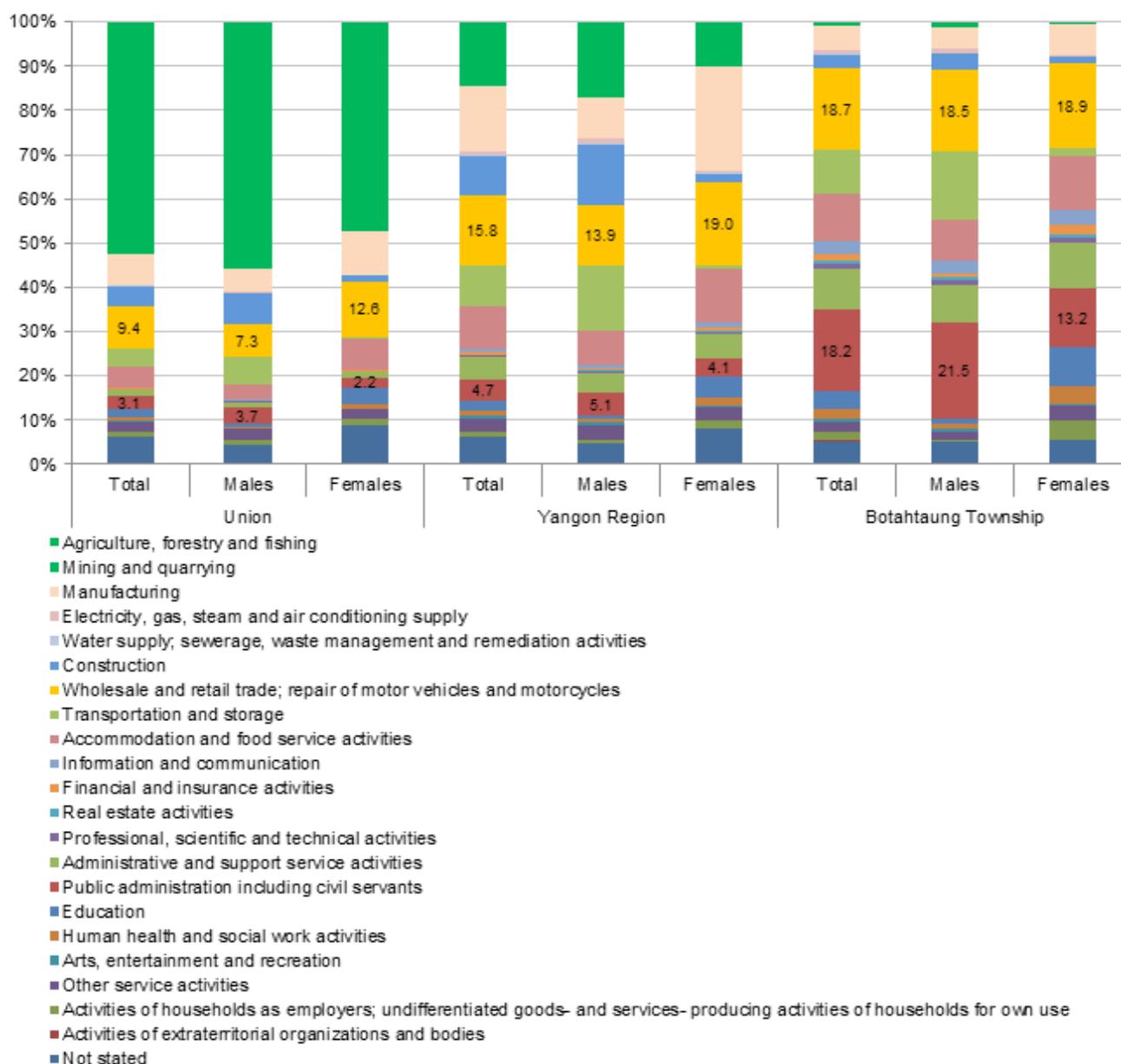


- In Botahtaung Township, 26.5 per cent of the employed persons aged 15-64 are services and sales workers and is the highest proportion, followed by technicians and associate professionals with 15.5 per cent.
- Analysis by sex shows that 24.0 per cent of males and 30.4 per cent of females are services and sales workers.
- In Yangon Region, 23.7 per cent are services and sales workers and 4.4 per cent are in technicians and associate professionals.

Table 9: Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex

Industry	Employed persons			Per cent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	14,048	8,550	5,498	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	117	90	27	0.8	1.1	0.5
Mining and quarrying	29	21	8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	775	395	380	5.5	4.6	6.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	107	98	9	0.8	1.1	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	12	7	5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	407	318	89	2.9	3.7	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,621	1,581	1,040	18.7	18.5	18.9
Transportation and storage	1,403	1,300	103	10.0	15.2	1.9
Accommodation and food service activities	1,462	788	674	10.4	9.2	12.3
Information and communication	448	271	177	3.2	3.2	3.2
Financial and insurance activities	209	73	136	1.5	0.9	2.5
Real estate activities	78	47	31	0.6	0.5	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	163	108	55	1.2	1.3	1.0
Administrative and support service activities	1,311	726	585	9.3	8.5	10.6
Public administration including civil servants	2,562	1,837	725	18.2	21.5	13.2
Education	583	93	490	4.2	1.1	8.9
Human health and social work activities	319	112	207	2.3	1.3	3.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	97	65	32	0.7	0.8	0.6
Other service activities	331	145	186	2.4	1.7	3.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services- producing activities of households for own use	248	20	228	1.8	0.2	4.1
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	25	15	10	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not stated	741	440	301	5.3	5.1	5.5

Figure 11: Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 64 by industry by sex, Union, Yangon Region and Botahtaung Township

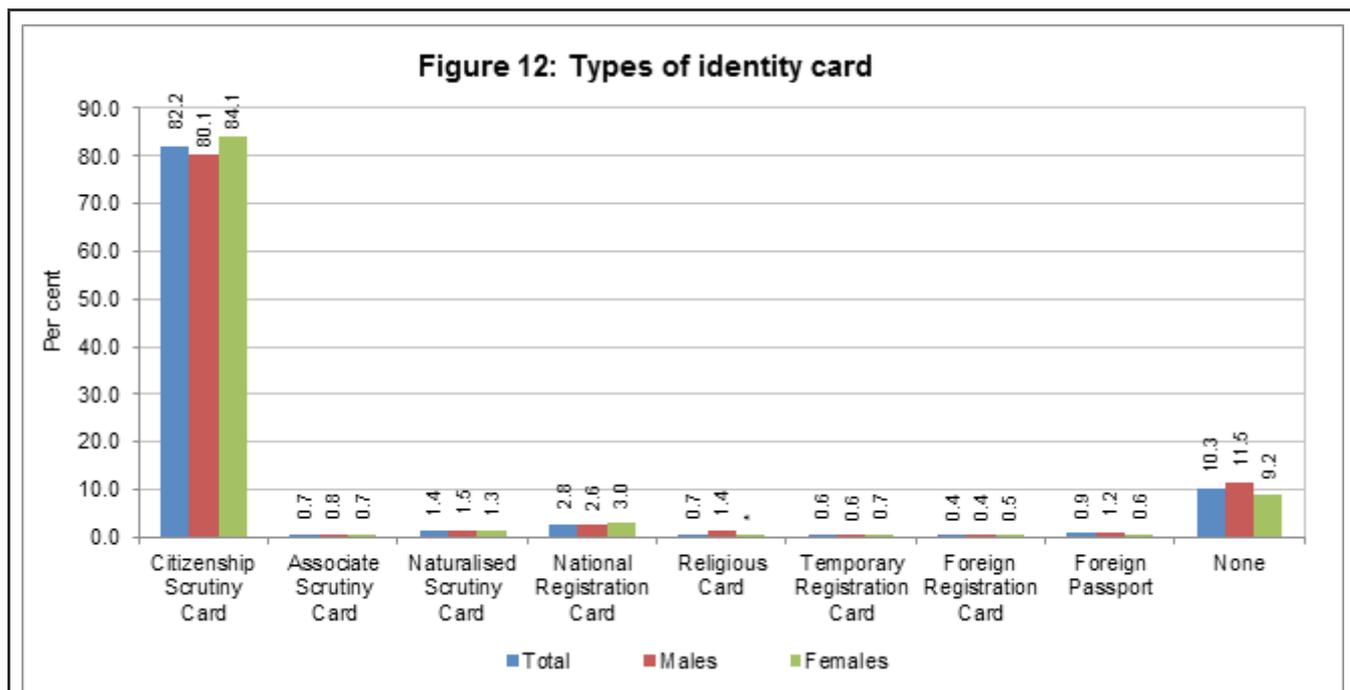


- In Botahtaung Township, the proportion of employed persons working in the industry of “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” is the highest with 18.7 per cent.
- The second highest industry is “Public administration including civil servants” at 18.2 per cent.
- There are 18.5 per cent of males and 18.9 per cent of females working in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry.
- In Yangon Region, there are 15.8 per cent of employed population working in “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” and 4.7 per cent in “Public administration including civil servants” industry.

(E) Identity Cards

Table 10: Population aged 10 and over by type of identity card, urban/rural and sex

	Citizenship Scrutiny Card	Associate Scrutiny Card	Naturalised Scrutiny Card	National Registration Card	Religious Card	Temporary Registration Card	Foreign Registration Card	Foreign Passport	None
Total	30,218	261	513	1,043	248	227	157	322	3,771
Urban	30,218	261	513	1,043	248	227	157	322	3,771
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	13,871	131	266	456	242	96	65	201	1,985
Females	16,347	130	247	587	6	131	92	121	1,786



- In Botahtaung Township, 82.2 per cent of the population aged 10 and over have Citizenship Scrutiny Card while 10.3 per cent have none.
- Analysis by sex shows that 11.5 per cent of males and 9.2 per cent of females do not have any type of card.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

(F) Disability

Table 11: Population by disability prevalence rate and type of disability by sex by age group

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Total	40,995	39,362	1,633	4.0	851	433	702	474
0 - 4	2,043	2,039	4	0.2	-	-	2	3
5 - 9	2,192	2,174	18	0.8	5	2	9	9
10 - 14	2,870	2,846	24	0.8	11	2	3	9
15 - 19	4,053	4,014	39	1.0	19	6	16	14
20 - 24	4,582	4,550	32	0.7	17	5	4	10
25 - 29	3,755	3,715	40	1.1	16	8	10	14
30 - 34	3,284	3,239	45	1.4	18	9	8	17
35 - 39	2,837	2,794	43	1.5	22	4	12	12
40 - 44	2,937	2,872	65	2.2	37	8	18	16
45 - 49	3,023	2,903	120	4.0	65	16	36	21
50 - 54	2,631	2,492	139	5.3	77	22	35	29
55 - 59	2,271	2,112	159	7.0	82	30	62	36
60 - 64	1,553	1,404	149	9.6	83	39	51	30
65 - 69	1,094	928	166	15.2	103	47	77	38
70 - 74	691	557	134	19.4	66	38	69	42
75 - 79	546	380	166	30.4	76	67	101	54
80 - 84	353	208	145	41.1	76	56	86	51
85 - 89	189	95	94	49.7	54	46	70	43
90 +	91	40	51	56.0	24	28	33	26

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Males	19,416	18,744	672	3.5	340	176	277	201
0 - 4	1,018	1,017	1	0.1	-	-	-	1
5 - 9	1,085	1,072	13	1.2	4	2	6	6
10 - 14	1,533	1,521	12	0.8	5	1	2	5
15 - 19	2,150	2,132	18	0.8	7	3	8	9
20 - 24	2,336	2,321	15	0.6	6	2	4	6
25 - 29	1,830	1,809	21	1.1	10	3	3	7
30 - 34	1,521	1,498	23	1.5	9	3	5	8
35 - 39	1,270	1,251	19	1.5	8	3	7	6
40 - 44	1,352	1,325	27	2.0	17	2	9	6
45 - 49	1,314	1,259	55	4.2	28	5	18	12
50 - 54	1,152	1,091	61	5.3	28	9	15	13
55 - 59	997	915	82	8.2	36	17	34	19
60 - 64	704	646	58	8.2	34	12	23	10
65 - 69	470	412	58	12.3	38	14	23	10
70 - 74	284	232	52	18.3	19	19	25	18
75 - 79	186	126	60	32.3	35	30	33	21
80 - 84	121	73	48	39.7	23	21	27	17
85 - 89	61	28	33	54.1	21	19	25	16
90 +	32	16	16	50.0	12	11	10	11

Table 11: (Continued)

Age groups	Total Population				Type of disability			
	Total	Not disabled	With any of 4 disabilities	Disability prevalence rate (%)	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering
Females	21,579	20,618	961	4.5	511	257	425	273
0 - 4	1,025	1,022	3	0.3	-	-	2	2
5 - 9	1,107	1,102	5	0.5	1	-	3	3
10 - 14	1,337	1,325	12	0.9	6	1	1	4
15 - 19	1,903	1,882	21	1.1	12	3	8	5
20 - 24	2,246	2,229	17	0.8	11	3	-	4
25 - 29	1,925	1,906	19	1.0	6	5	7	7
30 - 34	1,763	1,741	22	1.2	9	6	3	9
35 - 39	1,567	1,543	24	1.5	14	1	5	6
40 - 44	1,585	1,547	38	2.4	20	6	9	10
45 - 49	1,709	1,644	65	3.8	37	11	18	9
50 - 54	1,479	1,401	78	5.3	49	13	20	16
55 - 59	1,274	1,197	77	6.0	46	13	28	17
60 - 64	849	758	91	10.7	49	27	28	20
65 - 69	624	516	108	17.3	65	33	54	28
70 - 74	407	325	82	20.1	47	19	44	24
75 - 79	360	254	106	29.4	41	37	68	33
80 - 84	232	135	97	41.8	53	35	59	34
85 - 89	128	67	61	47.7	33	27	45	27
90 +	59	24	35	59.3	12	17	23	15

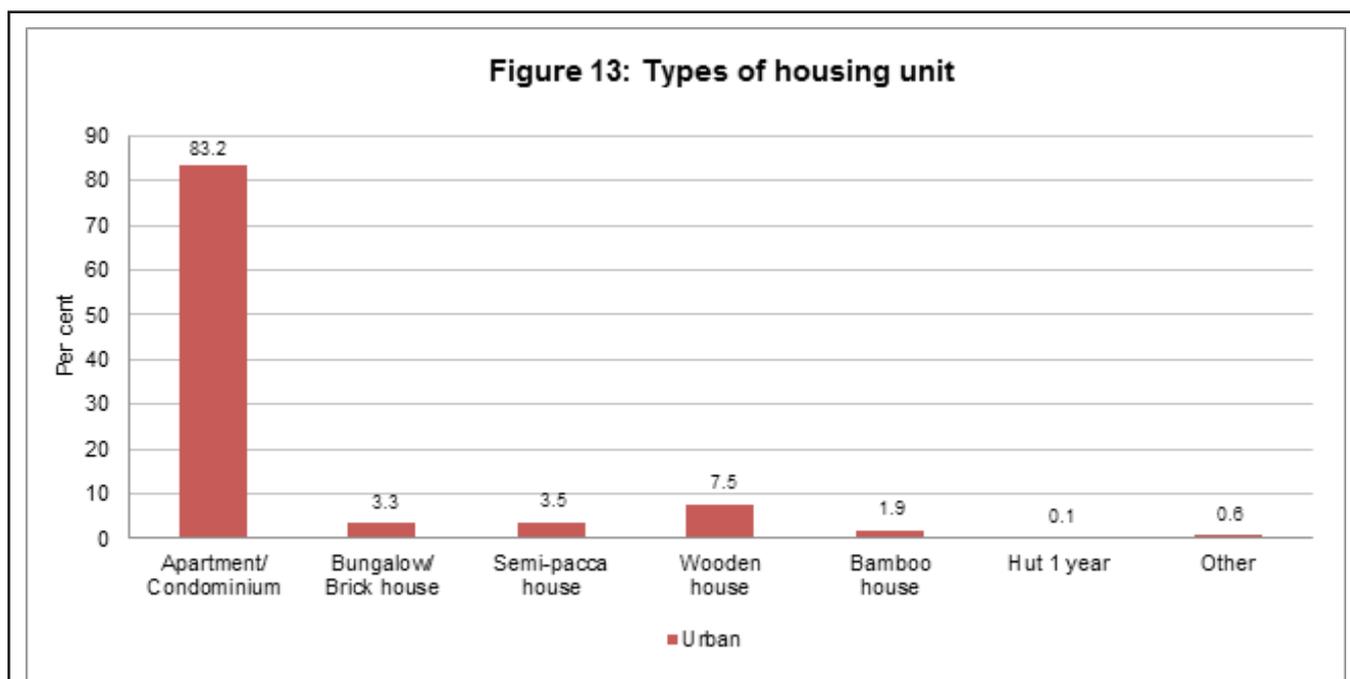
- Four in every 100 persons in Botahtaung Township have, at least, one form of disability.
- Slightly more females than males have disability.
- The prevalence of disability increases with age and it increases considerably after the age of 65.
- Difficulties with seeing and walking were the most commonly mentioned forms of disability in the Township.

(G) Housing Conditions and Household Amenities

Type of housing unit

Table 12: Conventional households by type of housing unit by urban/rural

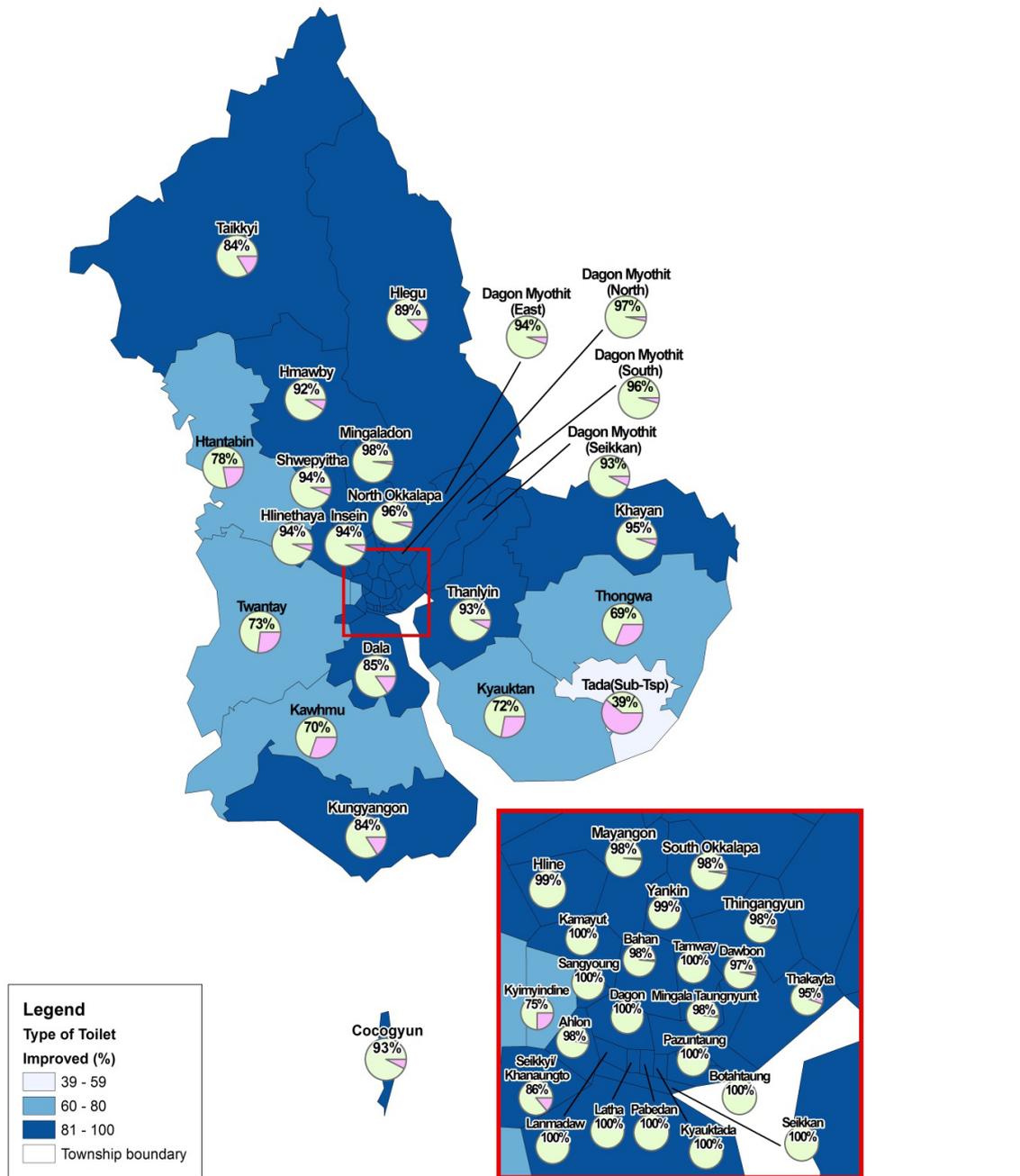
Residence	Total	Apartment/ Condominium	Bungalow/ Brick house	Semi-pacca house	Wooden house	Bamboo house	Hut 2 - 3 years	Hut 1 year	Other
Total	8,397	83.2	3.3	3.5	7.5	1.9	-	0.1	0.6
Urban	8,397	83.2	3.3	3.5	7.5	1.9	-	0.1	0.6
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



- The majority of the households in Botahtaung Township are living in apartment/condominium (83.2%) followed by households in wooden houses (7.5%).

Type of toilet

Figure 14: Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation



Union	: 74.3%
Yangon Region	: 91.1%
East District	: 96.4%
Botahaung Township	: 99.5%

Table 13: Conventional households by type of toilet by urban/rural

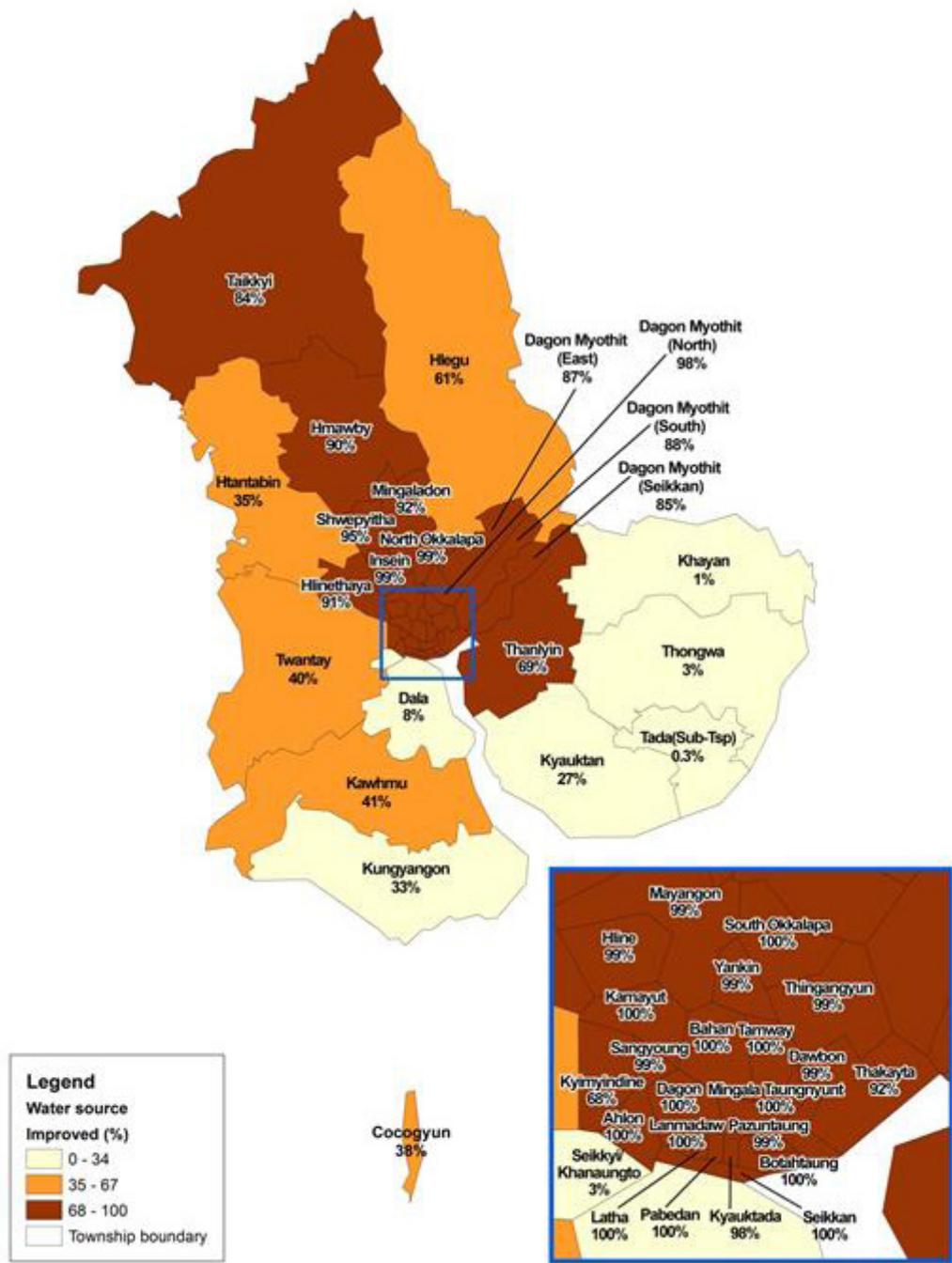
Type of toilet		Total	Urban	Rural
Flush		28.9	28.9	-
Water seal (Improved pit latrine)		70.6	70.6	-
<i>Improved sanitation</i>		99.5	99.5	-
Pit (Traditional pit latrine)		0.1	0.1	-
Bucket (Surface latrine)		*	*	-
Other		*	*	-
None		0.4	0.4	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	8,397	8,397	-

- About 99.5 per cent of the households in Botahtaung Township have improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet (28.9%), water seal (improved pit latrine) (70.6%)).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, Botahtaung belongs to the group with the highest proportion of households having improved sanitation facilities.
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities in Yangon Region is 91.1 per cent while it is 74.3 per cent at the Union level.
- Some 0.4 per cent of the households in the township have no toilet facilities. For the entire Yangon Region, it is 3.3 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Source of drinking water

Figure 15: Proportion of households with access to improved source of drinking water



Union : 69.5%
 Yangon Region : 77.3%
 East District : 94.9%
 Botahaung Township : 99.6%

Table 14: Conventional households by source of drinking water by urban/rural

Source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
Tap water/ Piped	23.6	23.6	-
Tube well, borehole	0.1	0.1	-
Protected well/ Spring	0.4	0.4	-
Bottled water/ Water purifier	75.5	75.5	-
<i>Total improved drinking water</i>	<i>99.6</i>	<i>99.6</i>	<i>-</i>
Unprotected well/Spring	*	*	-
Pool/Pond/ Lake	*	*	-
River/stream/ canal	-	-	-
Waterfall/ Rain water	-	-	-
Other	0.4	0.4	-
<i>Total unimproved drinking water</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-</i>
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0
	Number	8,397	8,397

- In Botahtaung Township, 99.6 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water (tap water/piped, tube well, borehole, protected well/spring and bottled water/water purifier).
- Compared to other townships in Yangon Region, it is found to be high and it is also higher than the Union average (69.5%).
- Some 75.5 per cent of the households use water from bottled water/water purifier and 23.6 per cent use water from tap water/piped.
- Some 0.4 per cent of the households use water from unimproved sources.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Table 15: Conventional households by source of lighting by urban/rural

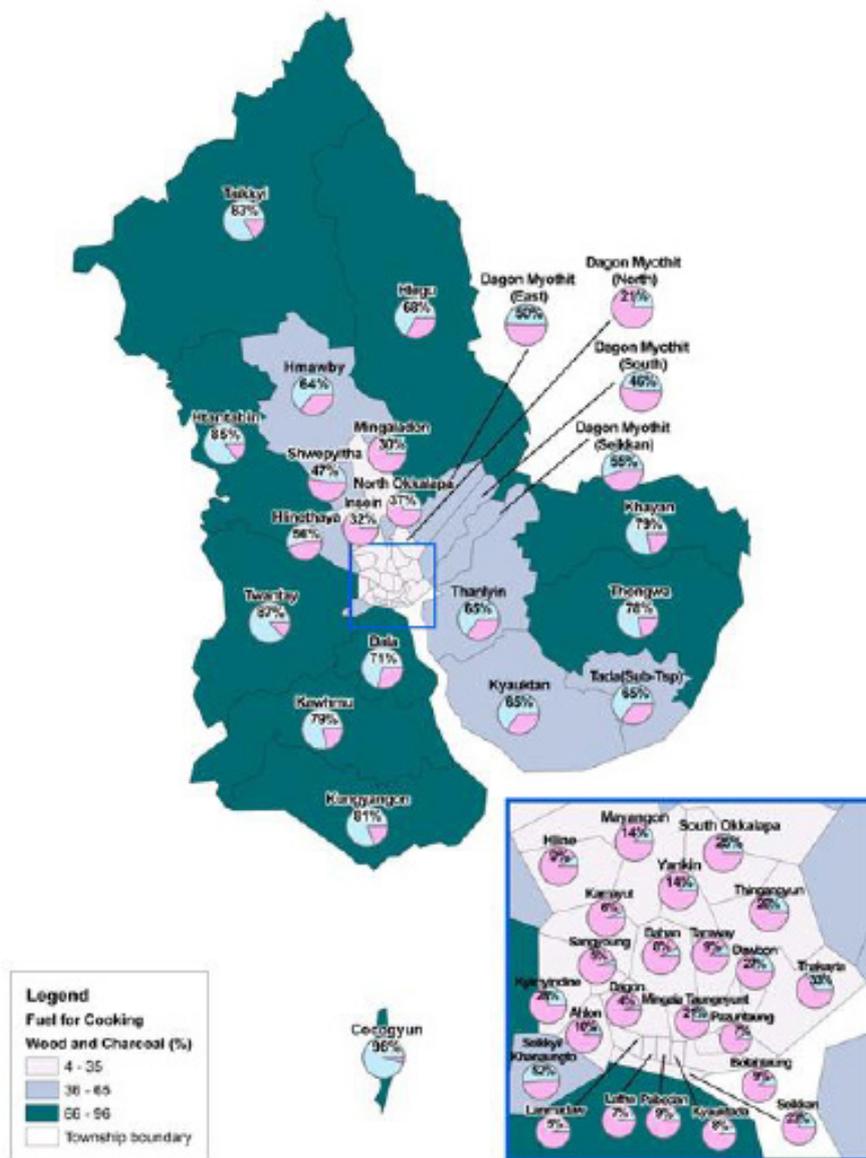
Source of lighting		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		99.2	99.2	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
Candle		0.4	0.4	-
Battery		0.2	0.2	-
Generator (private)		*	*	-
Water mill (private)		-	-	-
Solar system/energy		-	-	-
Other		0.1	0.1	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	8,397	8,397	-

- In Botahtaung Township, 99.2 per cent of the households use electricity for lighting. This proportion belongs to the highest group in electricity usage compared to other townships in Yangon Region. The percentage of households that use electricity in Yangon Region is 69.3 per cent.

Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Type of cooking fuel

Figure 17: Proportion of households using wood-related cooking fuel



Union	: 81.0%
Yangon Region	: 47.2%
East District	: 32.1%
Botataung Township	: 8.9%

Table 16: Conventional households by type of cooking fuel by urban/rural

Type of cooking fuel		Total	Urban	Rural
Electricity		80.4	80.4	-
LPG		8.7	8.7	-
Kerosene		*	*	-
BioGas		1.2	1.2	-
Firewood		0.5	0.5	-
Charcoal		8.4	8.4	-
Coal		0.2	0.2	-
Other		0.5	0.5	-
Total	Per cent	100.0	100.0	-
	Number	8,397	8,397	-

- In Botahtaung Township, households mainly use wood-related fuels for cooking with 0.5 per cent using firewood and 8.4 per cent using charcoal.
- Some 80.4 per cent of households mainly use electricity for cooking.

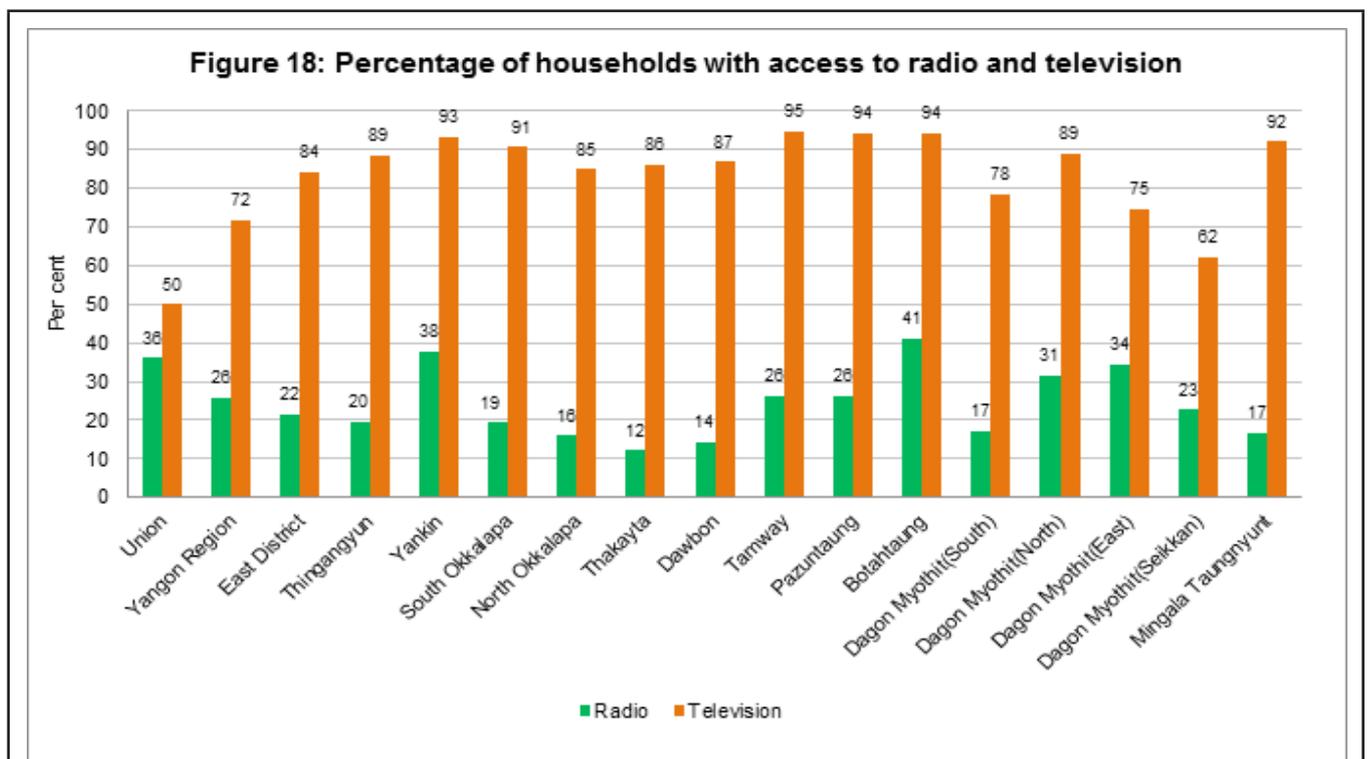
Note: * Less than 0.1 per cent.

Communication and related amenities

Table 17: Conventional households by availability of communication and related amenities by urban/rural

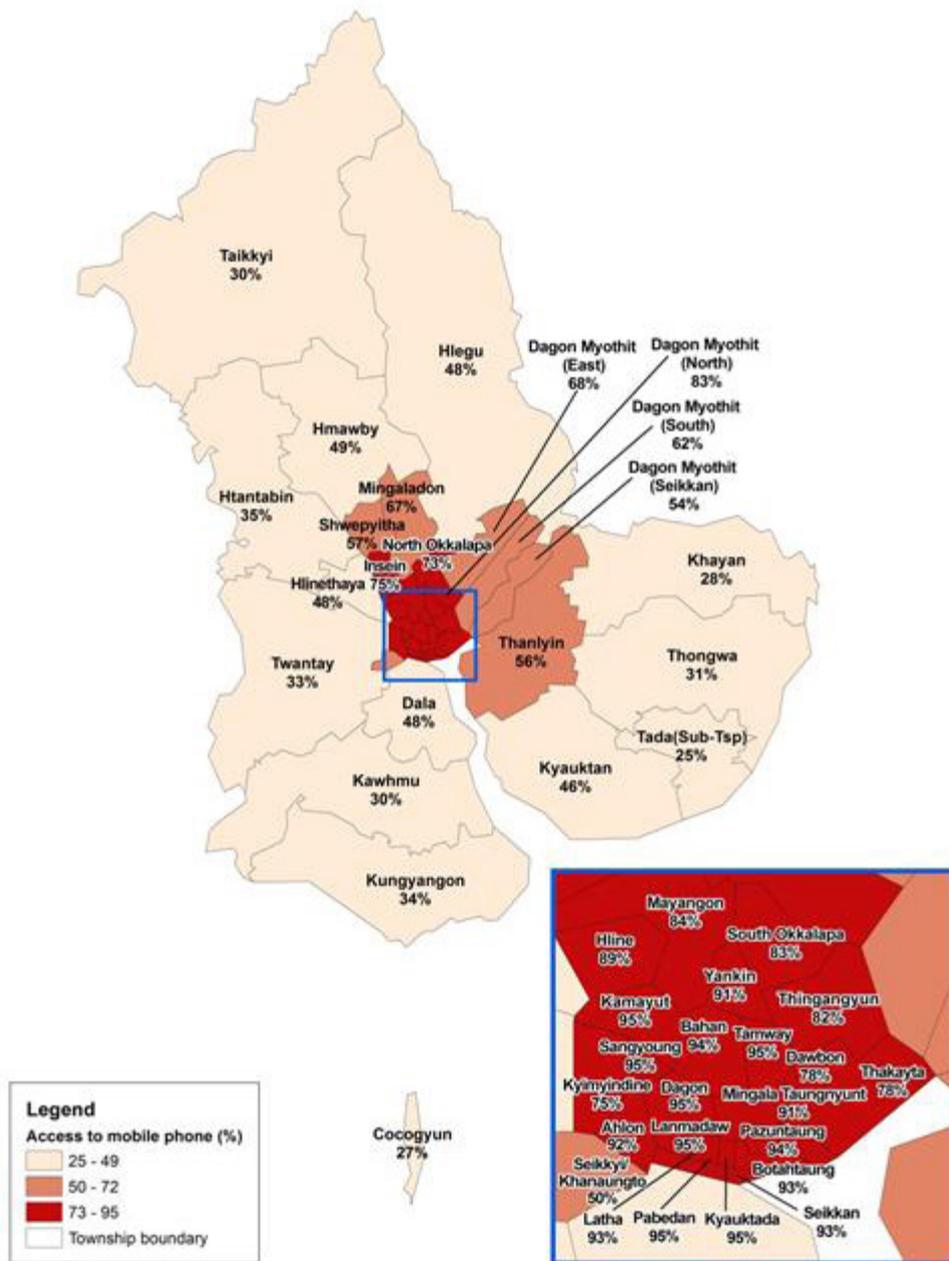
Residence	Conventional households	Radio	Television	Land line phone	Mobile phone	Computer	Internet at home	% with none of the items	% with all of the items
Total	8,397	41.0	94.3	32.5	93.2	39.9	44.3	1.9	8.5
Urban	8,397	41.0	94.3	32.5	93.2	39.9	44.3	1.9	8.5
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Some 94.3 per cent of the households in Botahtaung Township have access to television and is the highest among the access of communication and related amenities.



- In Botahtaung Township, about half of the households (41.0%) reported having a radio.

Figure 19: Proportion of households with access to mobile phone



Union	: 32.9%
Yangon Region	: 60.9%
East District	: 76.1%
Botataung Township	: 93.2%

- Some 93.2 per cent of the households in Botataung Township reported having mobile phones and is found to be high compared to other townships in Yangon Region.

Transportation items

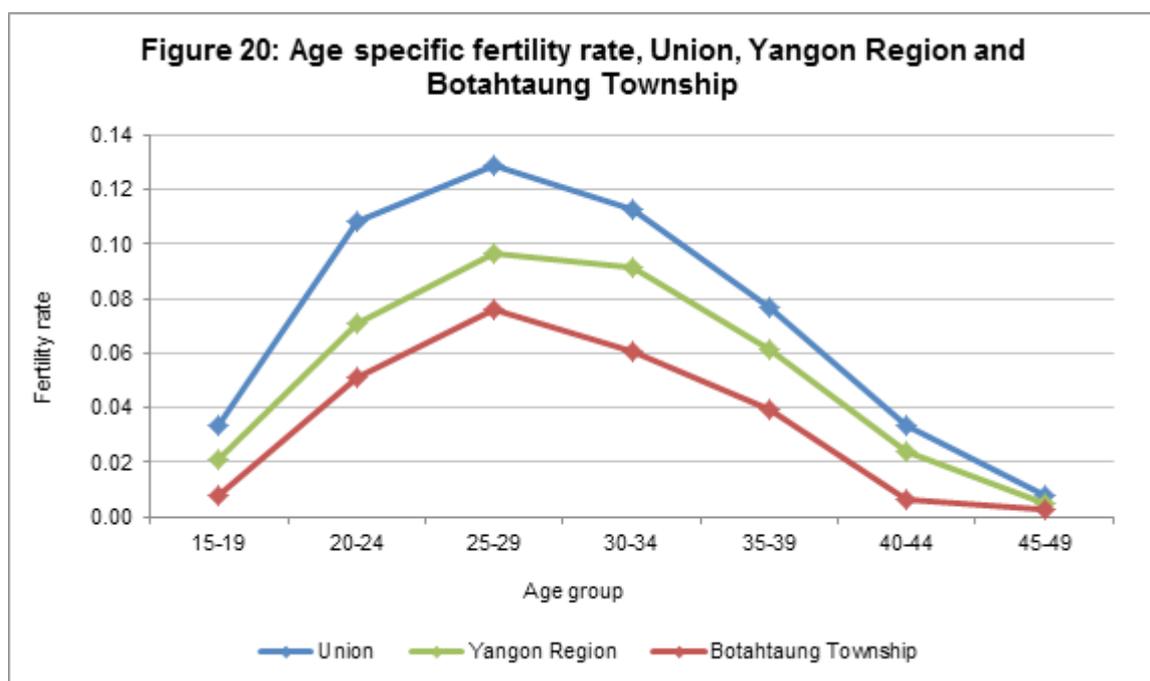
Table 18: Conventional households by availability of transportation items by urban/rural

Region/District/ Township	Conventional households	Car/Truck/ Van	Motorcycle/ Moped	Bicycle	4-Wheel tractor	Canoe/ Boat	Motor boat	Cart (bullock)
Yangon Region	1,582,944	123,149	215,828	731,428	19,305	19,464	15,790	76,215
Urban	1,069,056	115,768	93,377	508,239	3,509	2,913	2,352	6,308
Rural	513,888	7,381	122,451	223,189	15,796	16,551	13,438	69,907
East District	486,790	56,185	30,288	256,948	1,015	749	697	2,437
Urban	481,039	55,997	29,091	254,271	947	648	607	1,822
Rural	5,751	188	1,197	2,677	68	101	90	615
Botahtaung Township	8,397	2,143	121	1,288	13	11	19	13
Urban	8,397	2,143	121	1,288	13	11	19	13
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- In Botahtaung Township, 25.5 per cent of the households have car/truck/van as a means of transport and it is the highest proportion, followed by 15.3 per cent of households having bicycle.

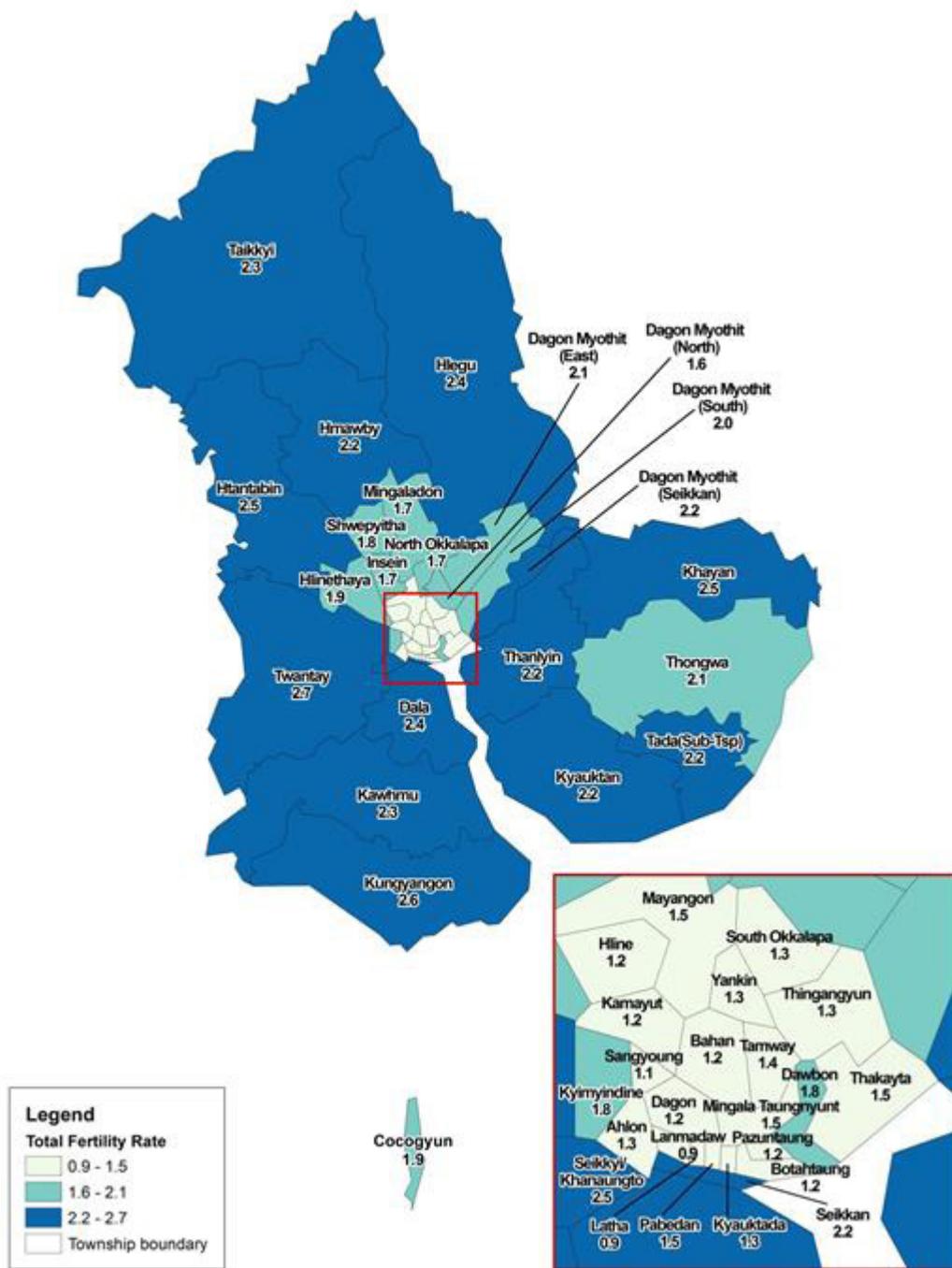
(H) Fertility and Mortality

Fertility



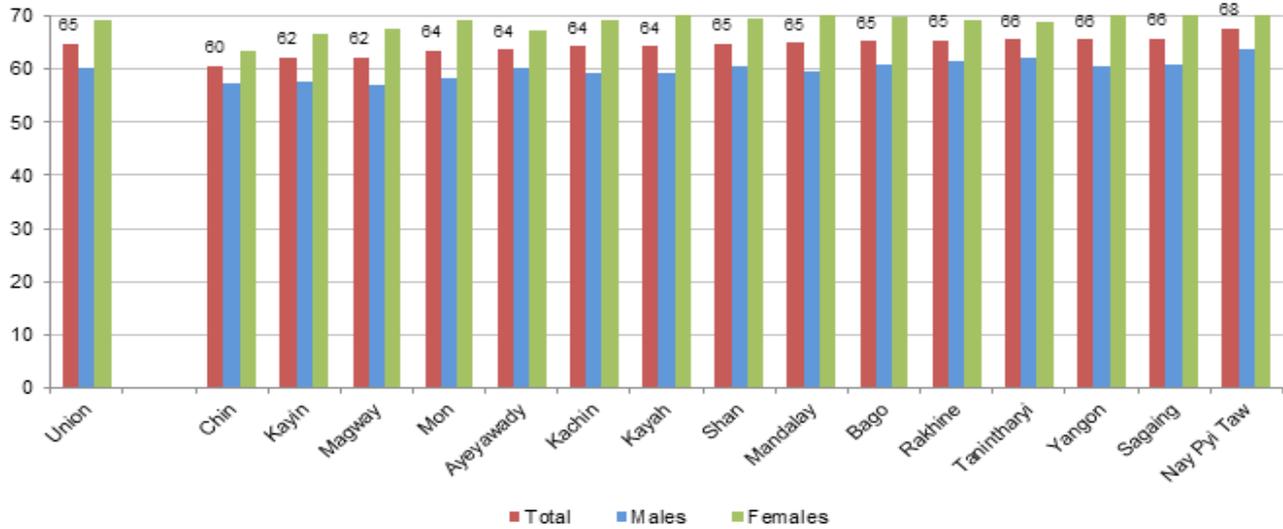
- Age specific fertility rate is the highest at age group 25-29.
- For women aged 15-49, the total fertility rate is 1.2 children per woman and is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.5 at the National level.

Figure 21: Total fertility rate



Union	: 2.5
Yangon Region	: 1.9
East District	: 1.7
Botahaung Township	: 1.2

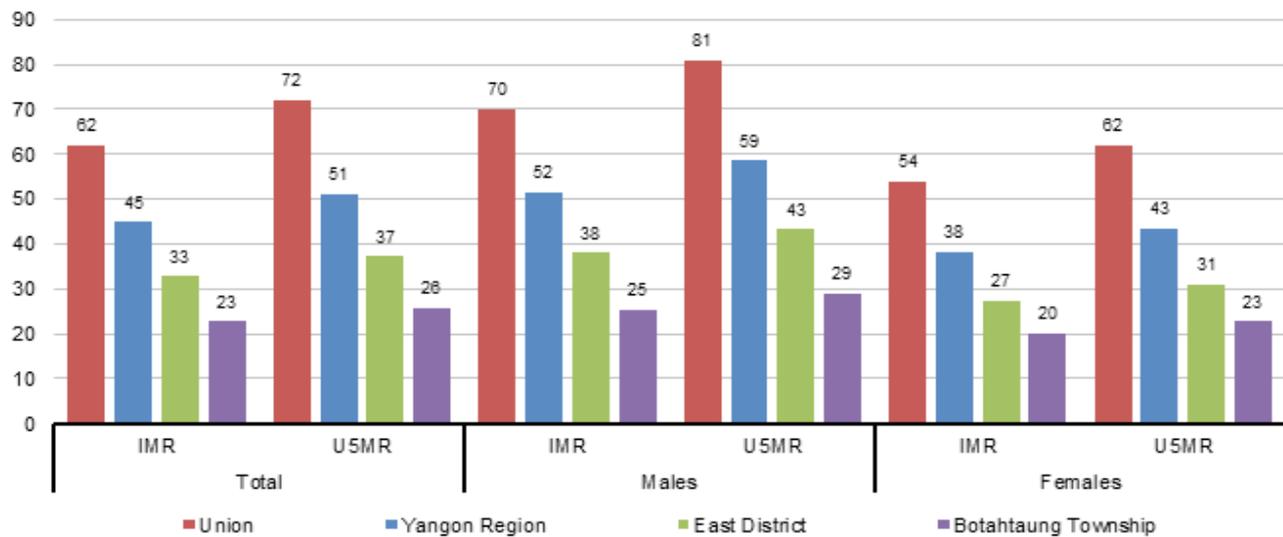
Figure 22: Life expectancy (Union and State/Region)



- The expectation of life at birth in Yangon Region is 65.5 years and is higher than that of National level at 64.7 years.
- The female life expectancy at 70.8 years is higher than that of the males at 60.5 years.

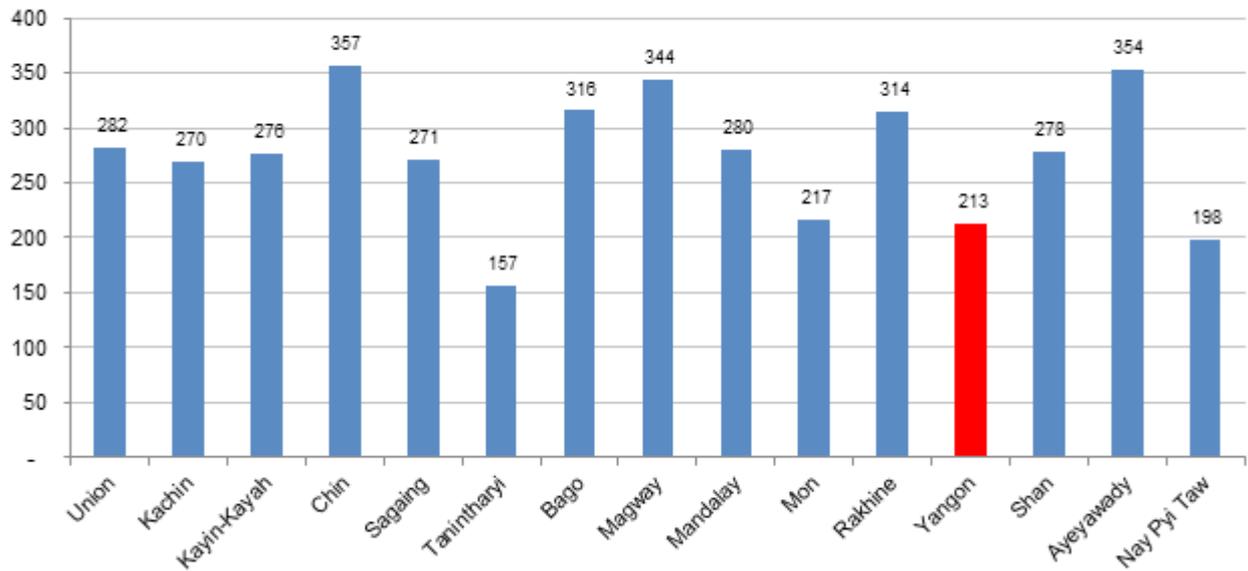
Childhood Mortality and Maternal Mortality

Figure 23: Infant and Under 5 mortality rates



- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in East District are lower than the Union average. The Infant mortality in East District is 33 deaths under age one per 1,000 live births while Under 5 mortality is 37 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.
- The Infant and Under 5 mortality rates in Botahtaung Township are lower than those in Yangon Region and East District. The Infant mortality in Botahtaung is 23 per 1,000 live births and Under 5 mortality is 26 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 24: Maternal mortality ratios (Union and State/Region)



- In Yangon Region, there are 213 women dying while during pregnancy/delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 100,000 live births.
- The maternal mortality ratio in Yangon Region is lower than that of the Union level.
- Compared to the average maternal mortality ratio of 140 for Southeast Asian countries, the maternal mortality ratio of 282 for Myanmar is high.

Definitions and Concepts

Population: The population in this report corresponds to the de-facto population of Myanmar on Census Night (see below).

Census Night: The night between the 29th and the 30th March 2014. Every person in Myanmar was enumerated where they spent the Census Night.

Rural area: Areas classified by the Department of General Administration (GAD) as village tracts. Generally these are areas with low population density and a land use which is predominantly agricultural.

Urban area: Areas classified by the GAD as wards. Generally these areas have an increased density of building structures, population and better infrastructural development.

Population Density: The population density relates to the number of persons in a given administrative area to the surface of the area, expressed in square kilometres (Km²). Areas covered by water are excluded from the calculation.

Mean Household Size: The average number of persons per household (people living in households divided by number of conventional households).

Sex ratio: The number of males for every 100 females in a population.

Dependency ratio: The total dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 years and older than 64) to the population of working-age (age 15-64). Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Three different measures can be calculated: total dependency ratio, child dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio.

Child Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people younger than 15 years to the working age population (15-64).

Old Dependency Ratio: is the proportion of people older than 64 years to the working age population (15-64).

Ageing Index: The number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 people under the age of 15 years.

Median Age: The age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older.

Education: Education is the process by which people learn through instruction and teaching. The 2014 MPHC placed an emphasis on literacy skills, school attendance and educational attainment. The other categorisations used under education were:

(a) **Literacy:** The ability to read and write in any language with reasonable understanding.

(b) **School attendance:** The attendance at any regular educational institution or systematic instruction at any level of education during the last 12 months. This included schooling at pre-primary, primary, middle, high school and tertiary institutions of higher learning. The options were:
(a) Currently attending; (b) Attended previously; (c) Never attended.

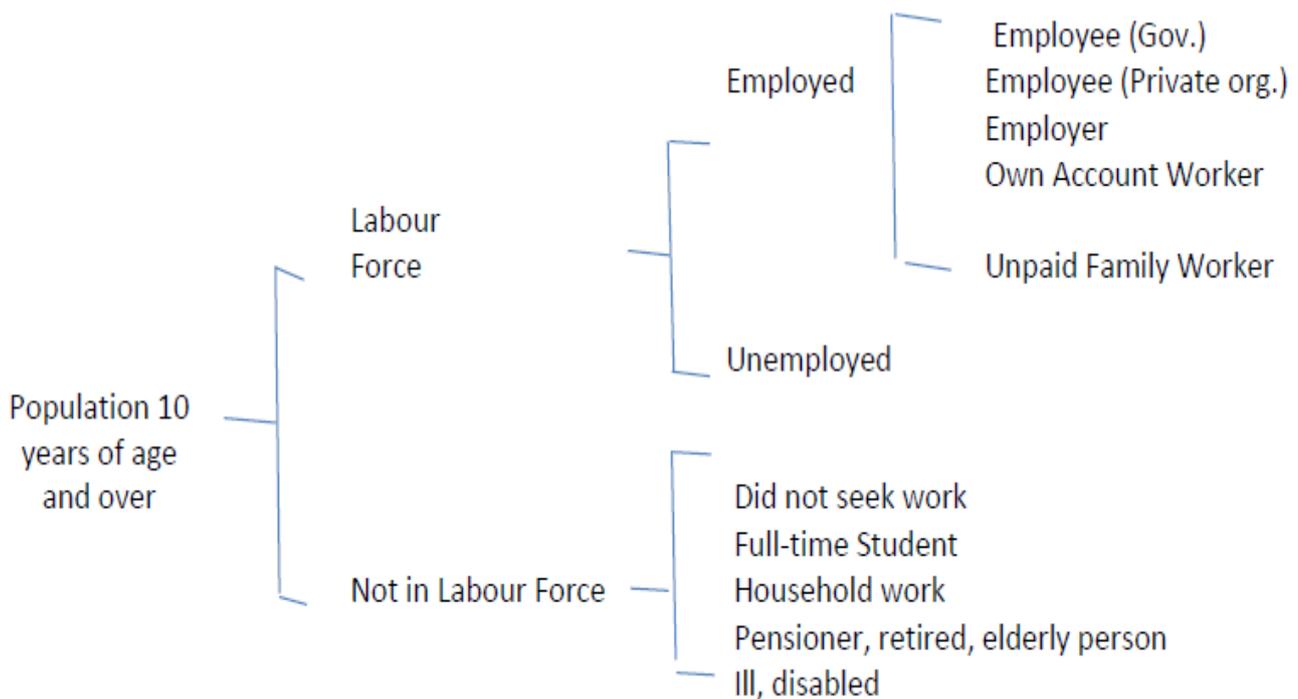
(c) **Educational Attainment:** The highest grade/standard/diploma/degree completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received. It covered both public and private institutions accredited by government.

Disability: Disability is a situation where a person is at a greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions in performing routine activities (including activities of daily living) or participating in roles (such as work) if no supportive measures are offered. The difficulties covered in the 2014 census included:

- (a) **Walking difficulty** (wheel chairs, crutches, limping, problems climbing steps);
- (b) **Seeing difficulty** (low vision, blind);
- (c) **Hearing difficulty** (partially or completely deaf);
- (d) **Mental/Intellectual difficulty** (slow learning development making it hard to compete with their counterparts at school, other mental conditions).

Identity card: An identity card is a document used to verify aspects of a person’s personal identity. There are several types of identity cards issued by the Government of Myanmar, and national passports in the case of foreigners.

Labour Force Status: According to the type of usual economic activities during the 12 months before Census Night, all persons 10 years of age and over were classified as follows:



Labour Force: The Labour force is a general term covering “employed” and “unemployed” persons in the population.

Employed: “Employed” persons refer to those who did any work during the time of the week before the census date or worked for more than 6 months in the 12 months before the census date for pay or profit, such as a wage, salary, allowance, business profit, etc. Also included in this category were persons

working in family businesses, on a farm, in a store, in a private hospital etc., even though they were not paid any wages.

Unemployed: “Unemployed” persons refer to those who had no work but were able to work and actually seeking a job during the reference period, or at the time of the census enumeration.

Not in labour force: This category comprised persons who had no work and did not make any positive efforts to find a job during the 6 months before the census date or were unable to work. This included full time students, household work, elderly people, etc.

Employment Status: All employed persons were classified according to the economic activity status in the place where they worked during the last 12 months or if they worked in more than one place, where they worked most of the time. There were five employment categories:

- (a) **Employee (Government):** those employed and working for government including in state organisation institutions.
- (b) **Employee (Private organisation):** those employed and working for private employers or private organisations. All people in private companies, NGOs, international organisations, retail and wholesale enterprises fell under this category.
- (c) **Employer:** persons who during the reference period worked in their own business, which also employed one or more other persons.
- (d) **Own account worker:** self-employed persons who worked in their own business or worked in their own/family business for family gain **and did not have any employees.**
- (e) **Unpaid family worker:** persons who worked in a business, farm, trade or professional enterprise operated by a member of the household/family and received no pay.

Labour force participation rate: The labour force participation rate is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of the total population of the same age range. This is an important indicator as it portrays the proportion of the population that is economically active.

$$\text{Labour force participation rate} = \frac{\text{Labour force (Employed + Unemployed)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Unemployment rate: The percentage of the total labour force that is unemployed but actively seeking employment and willing to work. These are people who are without work, looking for jobs and available for work.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour force (Employed + Unemployed)}} \times 100$$

Employment to population ratio: A statistical ratio that measures the proportion of the country's working-age population (ages 15 to 64) that is employed. The International Labour Organization (ILO) states that a person is considered employed if they have worked at least 1 hour in "gainful" employment in the most recent week.

$$\text{Employment to population ratio} = \frac{\text{Employed}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Occupation: Occupation refers to the kind of work an employed person did in the establishment during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. Put differently, occupation is the kind of work done during the last 12 months by the person employed, regardless of the industry of the establishment. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, field data collectors were instructed to collect a detailed description of the work being done such as accounts clerk, data entry operator (clerk), legal secretary, domestic worker, fisherman, human resource manager, etc. If an employed person was engaged in two or more jobs, the kind of work was decided by the work in which he/she was mainly engaged in, that is in terms of time. The occupational classification is based on the ISCO 2008.

Industry: Industry refers to the main activity of the establishment where an employed person usually worked during the 12 months (reference period) before the census date. In the 2014 Myanmar Census, industry was explained to the enumerators as the type of economic activity carried out at the person's place of work. It is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the enterprise in which the person works and not necessarily the specific duties or functions of the person's job. For example, a clerical officer working in stores within a factory that makes television sets. The industry should be recorded as manufacture of electrical goods. If an employed person worked in two or more establishments, "industry" was decided by the establishment where he/she worked most. The industrial classification is based on the ISIC Revision 4.

Live Birth: A live birth is one where the infant shows one or more of the following signs of life immediately after birth: crying or similar sounds, movement of the limbs or any other parts of the body and/or any other tangible signs of life. The census was concerned only with children born alive. Also collected was information on the last live birth of ever married female respondents.

Total fertility rate (TFR): The average number of children that a woman would give birth to if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to the current schedule of age-specific fertility rates.

$$\text{Total fertility rate (TFR)} = 5 \sum \text{Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)}$$

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR): The age-specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age or age group per 1,000 women in that age group. Unless otherwise specified, the reference period for the age-specific fertility rates is the calendar year.

List of Contributors

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